

## FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM THE N. Y. C. DIVER & ENQUIRER, Jan. 3.

The Liverpool packet ship *Hibernia*, capt. Maxwell, arrived yesterday. The editors of the *Courier* and *Enquirer* have received by her regular files of London journals to the 16th Nov., and Liverpool to the 17th, with *Lloyd's* and shipping lists.

We have rarely received of late, papers from Europe so devoid of interest. A great difference of opinion seems to prevail in England, as to whether Asiatic Cholera does prevail in Sunderland or not; that if it does exist, it is in a mild and limited form. The medical men sent to Sunderland by government, who have had great experience in India, of cholera, have distinctly declared that the symptoms of the cases at Sunderland were precisely similar to those of India, and the local physicians appear in the first instance to have been also of opinion that the Asiatic cholera had got among them, but subsequently the latter, not improbably from a fear of giving offence to the mercantile part of the community in which they lived, seem to have materially changed their opinion. From Sunderland is sent the chief supply of coal from the metropolis; it forms the principal branch of the trade of that port, with which a belief in the prevalence there of cholera, would naturally seriously interfere. In a commercial point of view, the prevalence of cholera would be highly detrimental to the whole kingdom; it would shortly produce a suspension in all shipments to other parts of the world. A reluctance therefore to admit its existence, until more decided marks of it are evident, is probably no more than might be anticipated. We give the last official statement of the medical men sent from London, with the latest opinions expressed on the subject by the London papers.

One case of cholera it was also said, had occurred at Edinburgh.

No more disturbances have taken place in England. The mayor of Bristol had addressed a long letter to the British home department, in which he ascribes and apparently with justice, the extent of late disorders there, to the supineness of the officer commanding the military.

A report has prevailed in London for some days previous to our latest dates, that a change in the ministry was about to take place. We perceive nothing however, to justify the belief that a measure pregnant with such important consequences, was near at hand.

On the 16th Nov. a cabinet council was held in London, for the purpose it was said of deliberating on the re-assemblage of parliament. An opinion is expressed that it was not the intention of the government to call that body together on the 22d Nov., as was first proposed, but to delay it until the 8th of December, that then it would sit about 14 days, and not meet again until after Christmas had passed. The reason assigned for the delay is the difficulty of getting the members together at an early day, as the invocations and sports of the country would be reluctantly given up during the season particularly appropriated to them with so much eagerness in England. The reform bill will probably therefore not make much progress before January, though the government and people show no evidence of a relaxation in their desire to obtain its passage. Large meetings in favor of the measure continued to be held, and the public voice called as loudly for it as before.

Intelligence had reached England of the differences which had arisen between the officers of the East India company and the local authorities at Canton. It is observed that this is a proper time by some prompt step to bring the Chinese to their senses, and we perceive under the Portsmouth head that the Magicienne, a crew of 26 guns had sailed for the East Indies, via Rio de Janeiro, having on board despatches which it was supposed from the haste in which her departure was expedited, were of the greatest importance. Two or three new instances are mentioned of the commission of the almost incredible crime of "Burkism;" the persons assassinated are in one paper strangely enough termed "victims to the interest of science."

The French government had issued an order prescribing sanitary precautions to be taken with vessels arriving from England in consequence of the account of the cholera at Sunderland.

In France an interesting discussion had taken place on the presentation of a petition to the chamber of deputies for the removal of the ashes of marshal Ney to the Pantheon, and the erection of a monument to his memory at the public expense. Gen. Lamorquin, Gen. Clause, and M. Dupin, were the principal speakers, the latter conducted the marshal's defence on his trial, the former proposed that on the tomb of marshal Ney should be inscribed, "To Ney, judicially assassinated whilst his enemies commanded in Paris." The petition was accepted and ordered to be transmitted to ministers.

A bill has been presented by the president of the council to the chamber of deputies, for rendering disposable towards the general defense of the country 300,000 of the national guards. This force is by the law of its institution essentially local, and can only by a special act of the chamber, or by an ordinance of the king, sanctioned by them, be sent out of its department. The ministers, who, to shew their confidence in the pacific expectations they held out, refused to create a large army of reserve which the opposition required, have made this kind of compromise with the apprehension expressed, justly or not, by their opponents.

The articles dictated by the conference of London having been accepted by Belgium, King Leopold was to be formally recognized by the great powers. The King of Holland had not yet acceded to the articles, but it would be difficult to find a plausible ground for supposing that he would venture much longer to withhold his assent to them.

We have been unable to discover any particular notice of the expedition said to be fitting out by don Pedro against Portugal. In one place it is stated, though merely accidentally, that the vessels intended for the invasion, had been seized by the British government. In another, the armament of vessels in France for that purpose, is spoken of, and one or two allusions are also made in the London papers to the enlistment of sailors for don Pedro's squadron.

## 1st. session, 22d Con.

WASHINGTON, January 4.

The senate, yesterday, transacted a considerable portion of legislative business, which will be found under our congressional head. Several petitions and resolutions were submitted, and many bills passed through their first and second readings and were referred. The bill regulating duties and fixing the compensation of pursers in the navy, reported by the committee on naval affairs, was considered and postponed to and made the order of the day for Tuesday next. The senate spent some time in the consideration of executive business.

Many bills were reported from the committees and acted upon, in the house of representatives. Nearly forty resolutions were submitted, among which were a series by Mr. Ward, on the subject of an improvement in the condition of the army, by providing for giving the soldiers an education. The resolutions were agreed to, and the subject was referred to the military committee. Mr. Pendleton introduced several resolutions on the subject of regulating the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme courts of the United States, in criminal cases in the courts of the States; declaring also the provisions of the 25th section of the judiciary act applicable to final judgments in the criminal courts of the States, and making other provisions for the enforcement of the requisite processes under the act—Upon division, by yeas and nays, the house however, laid the proposition upon the table by a vote of 99 to 89. Mr. Mercer proposed a resolution for applying part of the proceeds of the public land, after the national debt shall have been extinguished, to the purpose of the removal of free negroes to Africa; but before the sense of the house was taken on the subject, an adjournment took place.

January 5.

In the senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, on leave instructed a bill to reduce the duty on Indian blankets and other Indian goods, which was read and ordered to a second reading. After the presentation of petitions, and second readings of bills, the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of certain States for interests on advances made by them to the United States, during the late war, was ordered to a second reading. The following bills were passed: The bill for the relief of John Proctor; the bill for the relief of John B. Taylor; the bill for the relief of Henry H. Tuckerman; the bill for the relief of Robertson and Barwell; the bill for the relief of William J. Quincy and Charles E. Quincy. After spending a short time in the consideration of executive business, the senate adjourned.

In the house of representatives, among the resolutions introduced, was one by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, calling on the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of our Ministers resident abroad, above the rank of chargé d'affaires, to three viz: to England, France, and Russia. It was adopted, on a division, by a vote of, ayes 39. Mr. Drayton submitted a resolution on the subject of increasing the pay and emoluments of naval officers so as of similar rank in the army, which was also agreed to. Mr. Drayton likewise introduced a bill, from the military committee, to increase the pay of armorers in the army of the United States, which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole in the State of the union. The resolution of Mr. Blair, Tennessee, was, together with the amendments, laid upon the table, on the motion of Mr. Wickliffe. The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of private bills.

January 10.

In the senate, yesterday, among the memoranda

presented, was one from the President and directors of the bank of the United States, praying for a renewal of their charter, and it was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Dallas, Webster, Ewing, Hayne, and Johnston. Mr. Clay laid on the table a resolution, which, in course, comes up for consideration to day, declaring that the duties on articles imported from foreign countries, ought to be abolished, except on wines and silks, and they ought to be reduced, and directing the committee on finance to bring in a bill accordingly. The bill concerning navy agents was ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading; and the bill regulating the duties of pursers, and providing their compensation, and providing for the distribution of the duties of the commissioners of the navy, were postponed to and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

In the house of representatives, a memorial was presented by Mr. McDuffie, from the President, directors and stockholders of the bank of the United States, praying for a renewal of their charter. The questions of its reference led to a long and interesting debate, which continued until after 4 o'clock. The memorial was finally committed to the committee of ways and means, and, by a vote on a division, by yeas and nays, of 100 to 90. The minority were in favor of its reference to a select committee.

## STEPHEN GIRARD'S WILL.

Gives to the Pennsylvania hospital, subject to the payment of an annuity of \$200 to a female slave, whom he sets free, \$30,000

To the asylum for the deaf and dumb, \$20,000

To the orphan's asylum, 10,000

To the controllers of the public schools, 10,000

To the city corporation, to be invested, and the interest to be applied annually in the purchase of wood for the poor, 10,000

To the society of ship masters, 10,000

To the free mason's lodge, 20,000

For a school to be erected in the township of Passyunk for poor white children, 6,000

Sundry legacies to individuals, amounting to 120,000

Several annuities, amounting about 4,000

To the city of New Orleans, 1000 acres of improved land in the territory of Mississippi, and 110,000

One-third of 207,000 acres of unimproved land in the same territory, 10,000

To the city of Philadelphia the remaining two thirds of the said unimproved lands. [This land is now said to be worth \$50,000.] 2,000,000

To the city of Philadelphia, stock in the Schuylkill navigation company, 110,000

[worth in the market considerably more than this sum.]

For a college for poor white children and its proper endowments, the sum of 2,000,000

To the city of Philadelphia, for certain city improvements, to be invested, and the interest to be annually applied, 300,000

All his remaining estate, real and personal, (no part of the real estate to be sold) is to be applied as follows: in further aid of the said college, improvements of the city and in relief of the taxes. This estate is very large, but not yet valued.

To the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be applied to internal improvements by canals, provided the legislature shall, within one year from Stephen Girard's decease, pass laws authorising the city of Philadelphia to make the intended improvements—otherwise to the United States for the same object. 300,000

The gentlemen hereafter named are the executors of his will: Timothy Paxson, Thomas P. Cope, Joseph Roberts, William J. Duane, John A. Barclay.

On motion of Mr. Gardner.

The resolution moved by him and laid on the table on the 30th ult. relative to levying a tax on wooden clocks, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Crompton.

Said resolution was amended by striking out all except so much as relates to increasing the license for which clock pedlars are required to pay the amount of 50 dollars.

On motion of Mr. Thornton.

Resolved, That the senate be informed that the house of representatives will be ready on this day at 2 o'clock, P. M. to proceed with the trial of the article of impeachment preferred by them against Young L. Hughes, a justice of the peace of the county of Hendricks, for malfeasance in his official capacity.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the trial of Y. L. Hughes, who appeared before the senate as a court of impeachment, with W. W. Clegg, esq. as his counsel, who proceeded to advance objections to the several specifications in the article of impeachment; after which, the court adjourned.

January 10.

Passage of the canal bill.—On Monday evening last, at near 5 o'clock, the canal bill was put up on its final passage in the house of representatives, having previously passed the

## Indiana Legislature.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 30.

By Mr. Durham, from sundry citizens of this state, praying the incorporation of a company for constructing a rail road from New Albany to Indianapolis, thence to the Wabash, which was referred to the committee on canals and internal improvements.

Mr. Cotton from the committee of ways and means, to which was referred a resolution on the subject of making it the duty of collectors to make a list of lots and lands, &c. reported a bill for amending the act entitled "an act for assessing and collecting the revenue," which passed to a second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Noble from the select committee to which was referred a resolution of the house directing an inquiry into the expediency of so amending the revenue law, that if taxes upon the land are 4 years in arrears, said land shall become the property of the state, &c. reported a bill to amend an act entitled "an act for assessing and collecting the revenue," approved Feb. 10, which passed to a second reading.

Mr. Gardner offered a resolution instructing the committee on ways and means to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax of 25 cents upon wooden clocks, except upon such as are in the possession of persons to whom license has been given for the sale of the same; and of increasing the license to sell them to 50 dollars, which was with sundry amendments thereto laid on the table.

December 31.

Mr. Robinson from the select committee to which was referred a resolution of the house, directing an inquiry into the expediency of so amending the law as to make it the duty of sheriffs and coroners, upon arresting any person on view for a breach of the peace, to go with such person before some justice of the peace, instead of recognizing him to the circuit court, reported a bill to amend an act to provide for the commissioning sheriffs and coroners and to regulate their duties, approved Jan. 7th, 1824, and for other purposes, which passed to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Lane.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts and justices of the peace in crimes and misdemeanors, so as to take cognizance of offences committed on navigable streams where the same form the boundary line of this state.

On motion of Mr. Wallace.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be, and they are hereby requested to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to crimes and punishments, as to make it obligatory on all persons who may hereafter steal any horse or mule or any other article of value, and is found guilty thereof, to pay in addition to the fine and imprisonment all the expense the person may be at in getting back such stolen property.

Mr. Culley moved the following resolution, which was negative.

Resolved, that the committee on the judiciary be requested to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws regulating "fees and salaries" as to allow grand and petit jurors one dollar per diem for and during their attendance on circuit and probate courts.

Mr. Proffit moved the following resolution, which was also negative.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to abolish the punishment by death, in cases where our state inflicts such punishment.

By Mr. Robinson, to provide for taking the value of taxable property in this state, preparatory to an ad valorem system of taxation.

January 2.

On motion of Mr. Gardner.

The resolution moved by him and laid on the table on the 30th ult. relative to levying a tax on wooden clocks, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Crompton.

Said resolution was amended by striking out all except so much as relates to increasing the license for which clock pedlars are required to pay the amount of 50 dollars.

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